

REMARKS

Claims 1-52 are pending. Claims 1, 5-11, 14-18, 29, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Claims 2-4, 19-26, 30-34, 37-40, and 44-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 12-13, 27-28, and 35-36 are rejected as being dependent upon a rejected base claim.

In Examiner's Response to Arguments at paragraph 1, Examiner states that applicant argues limitations that are not in the claims. Applicants respectfully disagree and offer the following explanation. Referring to Figures 3B and 4A, claim 1 recites a "transmit circuit arranged to transmit each data signal of the first plurality of data signals on a respective transmit frequency (S_1/f_2 , S_1/f_4 , S_1/f_6 . . .) in a *predetermined sequence of transmit frequencies* (f_2 , f_4 , f_6 . . .); and a receive circuit coupled to receive each data signal of the second plurality of data signals from a remote transmitter on the respective transmit frequency (M/f_2 , M/f_4 , M/f_6 . . .) in *the predetermined sequence*. (emphasis and identification numerals added). This means the transmit circuit (364) transmits on a *predetermined sequence of frequencies* and the receive circuit receives data signals from a remote transmitter on *the same predetermined sequence of frequencies*. This limitation is part of claim 1 and distinguishes it from Haartsen. (Bluetooth-The universal radio interface for *ad hoc*, wireless connectivity).

Look at the exemplary hopping sequence 41 of Figure 4A of the instant specification. The origin of arrows 42 and 43 represent a transmit circuit (364) of Slave S1 transmitting on frequencies f_2 and f_4 . This sequence f_2 , f_4 . . . is a predetermined sequence within the scope of claim 1. The point of arrows 42 and 43 represent a receive circuit (362) of Slave S1 receiving signals from a remote transmitter (Master) on the same predetermined sequence of frequencies f_2 , f_4 . . .

Neither the normal Bluetooth hopping pattern (Figure 4A, 40) nor Haartsen disclose these limitations of claim 1. Note that on hopping pattern 40 Slave S1 transmits on the normal Bluetooth hopping pattern (Figure 4A, 40) on frequencies f_2 , f_4 . . . But the Slave receives signals from the

remote transmitter (Master) on frequencies $f_3, f_5 \dots$. This is a completely different hopping sequence. It is not the same as required by claim 1. Haartsen discloses the normal Bluetooth hopping pattern as shown at Figure 4A, 40. At page 112, Figure 2 Haartsen shows that each hop is at a different frequency (f_k, f_{k+1}, f_{k+2}). Moreover, Haartsen specifically states "a different hop frequency is used for each slot." (page 112, col. 3, last paragraph). The foregoing limitations are part of claim 1. Examiner has not indicated and applicants have not discovered any disclosure of these limitations of claim 1 are disclosed by Haartsen. Thus, claim 1 and depending claims 5-11 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Haartsen.

Independent claim 29 recites "transmitting a first plurality of data signals to the remote communication circuit on *a first sequence of respective frequencies*; and receiving a second plurality of data signals from the remote communication circuit on *the first sequence of respective frequencies*." (emphasis added). Transmission to the remote communication circuit and reception from the remote communication circuit, therefore, are performed on the same *first sequence of respective frequencies*. As previously discussed with regard to claim 1, applicants fail to find any disclosure of these limitations of the claimed invention by Haartsen et al. Thus, claim 29 is also patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Haartsen.

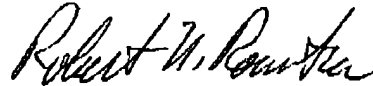
Independent claims 14 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Acampora et al. (System Applications for Wireless Indoor Communications). Independent claim 14 recites "A communication circuit, comprising: a plurality of antennas coupled to receive a first data signal from a remote transmitter *on a respective frequency of a frequency hopping pattern* and transmit a second data signal *on the respective frequency*." (emphasis added). This means the communication circuit receives data on a frequency of a frequency hopping pattern and transmits data on the same frequency. The communication circuit, therefore, follows the frequency hopping pattern of the remote transmitter. Neither Examiner nor applicants have found any disclosure of frequency hopping by Acampora et al. Thus, claims 14-18 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Acampora et al.

Independent claim 41 recites "A method of communicating with a remote communication circuit, comprising the steps of: receiving a first data signal from a plurality of antennas *on a respective frequency of a frequency hopping pattern . . .* and transmitting each said respective second weighted data signal at the corresponding said each antenna of the plurality of antennas *on the respective frequency.*" (emphasis added). As previously discussed with regard to claim 14, either Examiner nor applicants have found any disclosure of frequency hopping by Acampora et al. Thus, applicants respectfully submit that claims 41-43 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Acampora et al.

Applicants acknowledge the rejections of depending claims 2-4, 19-26, 30-34, 37-40, and 44-52 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), but consider them moot in view of the foregoing discussion.

In view of the foregoing, applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-52. If the Examiner finds any issue that is unresolved, please call applicants' attorney by dialing the telephone number printed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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